FOR LOVERS OF WHIST

Diedrich Illustrates the Principles of the Discard.

DANGERS OF TOO LONG DELAY.

The Early Riddance of Weak Hands-An Example From Richard A. Proctor Which Points a Lesson Different From That Intended by the Professor.

The following game, taken from Professor Richard A. Proctor's "Forty Illustrative Hands" and intended for an example of the right use of the discard, shows rather how perilously near to disaster the victors were brought by blind obedience to the rule of "discarding from long suit, strength in trumps being with the en-

GAME IV—THE DISCARD.

Cards held, South—Hearts, 10, 9, 8, 6, 4;
pages, 8, 7, 6, 5, 2; clubs, none; diamonds, Q.

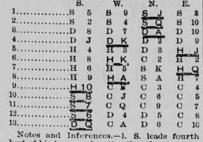
J. 8.

Cards held, West—Hearts, A, K, 5, 8; spades, 9, 4; clubs, A, K, Q, J; diamonds, K, 7, 4.

Cards held, North—Hearts, none; spades, A, K, Q, J; clubs, 9, 6, 3, 2; diamonds, A, 6, 6, 5, 2.

Cards held, East—Hearts, Q, J, 7, 2; spades, 10, 3; clubs, 10, 8, 7, 5, 4; diamonds, 10, 9.

The soven of hearts is turned as trump to the east. South leads. The underlined card wins the trick and the eart below the led wins the trick, and the card below it is led.



Notes and Inferences.—1. S. leads fourth best of his long weak suit rather than trumps. The lead is unsound. W. begins a signal.

2. N. leads the lowest of the head sequence to show S. he holds the others. W. completes the signal. Neither W. nor E. has any more spades.

spades.

3. N. cannot go on with spades, since that would be leaving E. to ruff and W. to discard. He therefore opens his long suit. E. begins "the echo of the signal."

4. E. completes the echo.

He therefore opens his long suit. E. begins "the echo of the signal."

4. E. completes the echo.

5. N. discards from his long suit, strength in trumps being with the enemy.

6. All the honors are with W.E. N. sees that the sole chance is that S. may hold the long trump and be able with it to bring in his long spades. He does not begin at once, however, to get out of the way. If he had allowed the seventh trick to pass before beginning to discard his big spades, the game would have been past saving. But he had a reason for waiting to the seventh trick.

7. W. should at once have led clubs. There is only one chance for S. N.—viz, that S, holding the winning diamond, should remain with the long trump. If he does, then, as he has the three long spades, he can have no clubs and will bring in his long suit by ruffing clubs after the other trumps are out. But if he is foxed at trick 7 (and he cannot refuse the force) he is powerless to save the game.

8. W. having blundered, E. follows suit. They thought the game so sure that no care was wanted. "A mere 'walkover,'" said E. as he led, and so it was, only the walking was done by the other side. The discard of the spade king at trick 7 should have shown W. E. their danger. That was why N. delayed the significant discards.

9. 10. 11, 12, 13. S. N. walkover, winning 8 to 5.

Now, with due respect for Professor Proctor, the reason given in note 8 for

Now, with due respect for Professor Proctor, the reason given in note 8 for the "delay of the significant discards" was either an afterthought or a subter-fuge to permit obedience to the set rule that "the first discard should be from long suit, trumps being declared with opponents." After the first two rounds W. and E. knew as well as S. and N. that the and E. knew as well as S. and N. that the remaining spades lay three with S. and two with N. and that the latter were therefore worse than useless. Their discard, whether they were high or low, could have no significance beyond the disclosure that N. had enough sense to throw away the worst cards in his hand. He ought to have done so from the beginning. That he came to his right senses at the last moment, and that W. led hearts instead of clubs in trick 7, were simply strokes of

moment, and that w. lod hearts instead of clubs in trick 7, were simply strokes of good fortune.

In fact, the example is a fine illustra-tion of vacillating and illogical discards and the disaster which would have resulted had not right principles been put into practice in the nick of time. DIEDRICH.

Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York.

Harry Wright's Monument.

"There has been criticism of the National league," remarked President Young recently, "about the games for the Harry Wright monument fund not being championship contests, and therefore unlikely to net as much money as there should be for this purpose. As a matter of fact, the Philadelphia game for this object the 13th of next month will show receipts sufficient to build the proposed monument without counting on other cities in the League circuit. We made a calculation during our recent meeting at New York, and it was figured out that six championship games would bring in enough money to build half a dozen mon-uments in honor of genial, clever Harry Wright. Nobody thinks more of our former associate and comrade than the mag-nates of the National league, and we do not propose to do anything by halves in honoring his memory."

Betting on Credit.

"One trouble with the credit system of "One trouble with the credit system of betting at the race tracks last summer," said Mr. Kearney of the Saratoga Racing association recently, "was the readiness with which some of the bettors grasped the full meaning of the situation. They began the season by holding one finger up in a modest way when they wanted to be began the season by holding one inger up in a modest way when they wanted to bet. But they soon began to hold up ten fingers at a time, and their only grievance was that they didn't have feur hands. It was all right when they won, but after a losing race the bookmakers never saw anything but their feet rapidly disappearing over the fence. This game of the stiff finger and the flying toot is the worst drawback to the new betting system."

An English Thirty Footer

American yachtsmen were probably sur-prised and pleased to hear that an English 80 footer will be represented in the new special class which is expected to furnish so much racing and sport on the sound and lower bay this summer. Herreshoff received orders for 11 of these small racers for prominent yachtsmen, which are all fin keels and will all be built from the same mold. The various owners will draw lots for them when they are finished, and some keen racing is expected.

BRANDON DOUGLAS.

A New Star Who Has Been Successful In

"The Man In the Iron Mask" is the play in which Donald Robertson, the poet-dramatist, and Miss Brandon Douglas are starring through the middle and eastern

Miss Douglas is a member of a well known family of New York city, and to her intellectual attainments adds a beauti-ful face and figure. She early developed a taste for the stage and after the necessary preliminary training obtained an engage-ment with Kate Claxton and Mme. Janau-schek who were jointly starring in the perennial "Two Orphans." Miss Douglas is essentially a sensible young woman and after having been with this company for a



BRANDON DOUGLAS.

short time she realized that playing one part, night after night, was not conducive to the inculcation of versatility, that great essential to the actress who hopes to rise beyond medicerity. She accordingly joined a repertory organization, where roles of widely divergent nature were assigned to her. Her success was marked and she soon succeeded in winning the commenda-tion of thoughtful critics as an emotional actress of a high order of merit and a comedienne of exceptional discernment and naturalnes

and naturalness.

Mr. Donald Robertson was one of those who had marked the great promise in Miss Douglas' work and he secured her for the production of his version of "The Man In the Iron Mask." This association was so successful that a joint starring arrangement was entered into. The strong supporting company engaged has served to accompant the stars both of accentuate the worth of the stars, both of accentuate the worth of the stars, both of whom are likely to be heard from in broader fields of effort ere long. Miss Douglas' strongest point is her natural-ness. She positively refuses to resort to the numerous theatric "effect producing" the numerous theatric "effect producing tricks to which so many actresses are addicted. She is a voracious reader of every form of stage literature and is a constant student of the higher form of the drama. She commenced at the bottom of the ladder, preferring to rise by her own merit, rather than by means of fletitious puffery and press agenty methods. and press agenty methods.

A TYPICAL JOCKEY.

He Will Ride American Horses at Eng-lish Meetings.

If you approach a group of turfmen and place yourself where you can overhear their conversation, you will not listen long until you hear the name of Clayton. And this will be the case in almost any part of

this will be the case in Aimoss any part of the world where turfmen congregate. The man so much talked about is the celebrated jockey, Willie Clayton, who will ride Hichard Croker's horses at the great

ride Hichard Croker's horses at the great English meetings.

Although quite young, this rider has gained a reputation for honesty and ear-nestness of endeaver similar to that freely granted to Charlie Thorpe on American tracks. Most of Clayton's best riding has been done on the race courses of Ireland. On the Green Isle he is a prime favorite among the most respected and influential



patrons of the turf. Some of his greatest victories came to him while he rode in the colors of C. J. Blake. Last year he was in particularly high clover, his run of luck being far greater than usual. He captured the Curragh Czarowitz stakes in a brilliant sourt and luck the light beach the colors. liant spurt, and later the Irish Derby, City plate, Whitsuntide plate and other notable events were all put to his credit.

wents were all put to his credit.

There was great competition among the owners of runners for Clayton's services for 1896, and for awhile it was hard to guess who would win the "Jewel of the Tracks," as he has been called. But finally Croker, who, with Mike Dwyer, had given the colored boy Simms a trial across the water, came down with a big bid that put an end to the conflict and secured Willia. an end to the conflict and secured Willie

He was lucky to get Clayton, for he is more than a mascot. He is a genuine jockey, true blue, scientific and intrepid.

Richard Mansfield's Thoroughness

When Richard Mansfield studies a new Whon Richard Mansfield studies a now part, he does not stop at anything that will give him points as to the portrayal of a certain character. While studying the part of Baron Chevrial, in "A Parisian Romance," who dies suddenly from heart failure, he visited a well known physician to get points as to the symptoms of dissolution of the particular disease. solution of that particular disease. also went through a number of hospitals where patients were being treated for heart failure, and even watched some of them die. Mr. Mansfield never stops at anything, no matter how painful or unpleasant, so long as it will help him to

A Title Wanted.

Canary & Lederer are cogitating a ti-tle for their annual review to be produced at the New York Casino this spring, after the fashion of "The Passing Show" and "The Merry World." "The Kaleidoscope" was first selected, but that did not seem clear enough. "Broadway," "55-96," "The Season's Salad" and "Around the Town" are under consideration.

DAMROSCH'S TRIUMPH. He Has Made Grand Opera Profitable In the Face of Great Obstacles.

Walter Damrosch is just bringing to Walter Damrosch is just bringing to a close the German operatic season for 1895-6. Instead of opening in New York and going to the creatry afterward with the prestigo of a New York engagement and success, he took the hazard of making a tour first and returning to New York. If the result of the experiment was not all that could be wished it was more than was to be expected, and it has demonstrated the fact that the young manager has established a reputation all over the United States which guarantees him hereafter a respectful hear-

reputation all over the United States which guarantees him hereafter a respectful hearing wherever he may go and with whatever musical attraction. The season, following the successful experiment of last year, has demonstrated, too, the possibility of making grand opera sustain itself in this country—something which many managers before Mr. Damrosch have pronounced impossible.

In Europe operatic organizations are subsidized by governments. The traditional prodigality of Americans would off-set this if all the other conditions remained the same in America. The government at Washington could not be expected to subsidize art in any form, but the American people are willing to pay so much more for amusement than the people of any other



WALTER DAMROSCH.

country that they virtually subsidize any dramatic or operatic attraction which appears in this country. But the other conditions prevailing here are very different from the conditions elsewhere. We pay our opera singers double what they receive abrond—in some cases three and four times. from the conditions elsewhere. We pay our opera singers double what they receive abroad—in some cases three and four times as much. That is what makes the most noted singers of the world flock to New York every winter. The uncertainty of the climate, the pains and perils of traveling from city to city are all offset by the enormous salaries which managers are willing to give. And the greater the salaries, by the way, the more people seem willing to pay for their amusement. The statement that an artist receives \$50 a minute for singing will crowd the Metropolitan Opera heuse. Still, the regular patronage of opera has not sustained the French and Italian season at the Metropolitan. The stockholders of the opera house give the use of the house rent free to the managers in return for the use of the boxes and it is safe to say that these boxes cost the owners more than any other theatrical entertainment in the world costs individual patrons. The wealthy people of New York sustain the Metropolitan opera because it is fashionable to have opera and because the opera nights give them the opportunity to display fine jewels and handsome dressing. The care with which the management catalogues the owners of the boxes on the freely distributed programmes shows that it recognizes, too, the attractive power of this display of wealth and fashion. So not art but fashion is the foundation on which the French

too, the attractive power of this display of wealth and fashion. So not art but fashion is the foundation on which the French and Italian opera is built.

Mr. Damrosch has given a series of German operas—chiefly the Wagner operas—in a style never equaled in New York before. He has had crowded houses night after night, not of fashionable people, but of those who hiss with artistic fervor the slightest tendency to applaud in the middle of an act and who are more generous with their applause when the curtain falls than even the audiences of the Metropolitan.

tan. Mr. Damrosch cleared \$75,000 last sca son. This season he has taken his company as far west as Denver, and he would have gone to the Pacific coast if he could have got favorable rates from the railroad companies. He carried 65 musicians with him even into the smaller towns where he gave single performances. He took a gave single performances. He took a chorus of 80 voices, and among his principals were the chief interpreters of German music known to Europe. Flafsky, Ternina, Gadski, Alvary, Gruening, , Lange, and finally our own Fischer, Behrens and Mertens, have made memorable the produc tions of the works of that master of the new school of music drama, Richard Wagner. The enthusiasm of the audiences ev-erywhere more than atoned for the losses which were inevitable in some of the smaller places visited, and in the city of St. Louis, where poor local management seemed to work against the success of the engagement, the people of the city got to-gether and raised a guarantee fund of \$8, 000, Mr. Damrosch tells me, to induce him to return next year. Boston was most en-thusiastic, and the two weeks spent by the company there were an artistic and financial triumph. Washington and Baltimore were generous in their patronage and Chicago gave warm support. Even New Orleans, bred to French opera of the older school, so different from the work of the Genuan master showed work of the Genuan master showed. the German master, showed unexpected

Mr. Damrosch tells me he has not signed any contracts for next year, but he is mak-ing plans with a view to renewing the ex-periment which has proved so successful. It is still an experiment, because, through the jealousy of the managers of the Metropolijealousy of the managers of the Metropoli-tan Opera House, the young conductor is shut out of that temple of music and is obliged to rent a much inferior house. But there is very little doubt that there will be another season of German opera next year, probably with an even stronger company, Mr. Damrosch has at his back in New York not alone the musical element, but York not alone the musical ciement, but the wealthy people who have made opera possible. If he needed any financial back-ing in his enterprise, he could raise a guarantee fund in New York of generous proportions on very short notice. What his plans for next season are he will not

As to his individual plans, they are not yet made, but it is altogether likely that he will devote his summer largely to com-position. The favorable reception of his own opera "The Scarlet Letter" in Boston and New York may encourage him to do something more in the same direction. JAMES B. SANDERSON

The Pittsburgs and Clevelands will have their spring practice at Hot Springs, and will play anteseason games with each GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

The Canadian Jockey club will control racing in Canada this year.

There is some talk of matching Joe Wolcott and Young Griffo for a six round "go"

in the near future. Uncle George Fuller, the veteran trainer has engaged 20 stalls at the Louisville track and will train a public stable this

C. C. Jerome of Chicago will race a

fast youngster this year by Westbrook, 2:23, son of Patchen Wilkes, that is said to be a counterpart of Joe Patchen.

The Merion Cricket club of Philadelphia has now 1,100 members. The German-town C. C. has over 1,300. Cricket is cer-tainly prospering in the Quaker City.

Hamilton, Ont., will have a horse show April 11. Sixteen classes have been ar-ranged, to include roadsters, thorough-breds, saddle horses, hunters, hacks, etc. Samuel D. Page, one of the oldest and most prominent horsemen in Toronto, died recently at his residence in that city, after a short illness, in the sixtleth year of his

An open air horse show will probably be given this summer at Cleveland by the Gentlemen's Driving club of that city in connection with one of their matinee meet-

The largest crowd that ever paid for admission to a cricket match in England was 68,768. This was at the Oval; in London, in 1992, at the game between Surrey and Nation.

The pair of brown cobs, Harry H and Little Rudge, sold by Straus & Hexter of the American Horse Exchange, recently, for \$2, 800, were intended for competition at the Boston horse show next month.

Texas Tom Walsh, the St. Louis poolroom keeper, charged with violating the antipool law, was recently found guilty by a jury and sentenced to a fine of \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

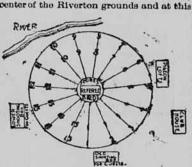
Harry Von der Horst of Baltimore said bitter things about the league schedule after it was adopted. One particular point that the magnate objected to was a nerve destroying jump from St. Louis to Boston, over 1,200 miles.

THEY HAD A "RALLI SHOOT."

The Riverton Gun Club Bird Shooters Introduced a Novelty.

At their recent pigeon shooting contest at the club grounds on the banks of the Delaware river the members of the Riverton Gun club put into use an odd system, called a "ralli shoot."

All the birds were liberated from the center of the Riverton grounds and at this



PLAN OF RALLI SHOOT.

PLAN OF BALLI SHOOT.

point the referce, scorer and pigeons were stationed. The entire property was divided by flags. To each shooter a certain amount of territory was allotted and in order to count it was necessary that he kill his bird so that it would drop in his territory. If it dropped in his neighbor's territory, said neighbor counted it for his own.

After every 20 birds were liberated, each shooter moved one flag, thereby giving him a chance at every shooting box staked out. The man who gathered the most birds was declared the winner of the tour-

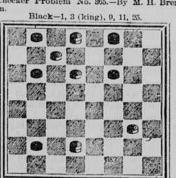
The figures on the accompanying plan

The figures on the accompanying plan represent flags; the inside figures mark the extreme limit to which shooters were allowed to go toward the center; the outside figures denote the boundary, and the space lines represent the shooter's territory.

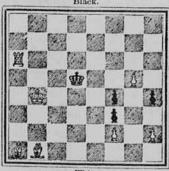
The circle was planned for fifteen, but only ten shooters contested. They were en thusiastic, however, in their praise of the plan and claimed to have derived from the contest twice as much sport as a pigeor shoot usually affords.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 365.—By M. H. Bren



White-2 (king), 6, 10, 24, 26 (king). White to play and win. Chess Problem No. 365.



White. White to play and mate in three moves.

AND INCOME THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	COLUMN CO
Checker problem No. 3	34:
Black.	White.
1 8 to 7	118 to 15
225 to 22	224 to 19
822 to 17	319 to 23
417 to 14	4 23 to 19
514 to 0	519 to 23
6 9 to 6	623 to 18
7 6 to 2	715 to 19
8 7 to 18	819 to 24
9 2 to 7	924 to 28
10., 7 to 11	. 10. 28 to 24
1112 to 16	1124 to 28
1216 to 19, and wins	
thesa problem No. 364:	
White.	Black.

2..R-Q 4 8..R to Q 6 dis ch and mate

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

New York Stock Market. New YORK, March 30.—The stock market scored a substantial increase in activity over recent records. The dealings were no less professional than heretofore, but a more confident tone was discernible despite a further advance in exchange rates to the former advance in

ings were no less professional than heretofore, but a more confident tone was
discernible deepies a further advance in
exchange rates to the figures at which
it had been previously estimated that
gold could be spared without loss.
Tobacco was active. At the outset the
shares developed heaviness and sagged
3 per cent. to 85% on liquidation of
speculative holdings and hammering by
the room traders. Insiders were purchasers at the low point and a rally
ensued of 4% per cent to 90. The final
price recorded a net gain of 1% per
cent. The entire movement was manipulated. The general market moved
irregularly. Material gains were scored
in some instances. The closing was
firm at slight concessions from the top
level but with fractional gains on the
day generally.
Closing stocks were as follows:
Atchison, 15%; Adams Express, 147,
Baltimore and Ohio, 10%; Ohesapeake
and Ohio, 15%; Chicago, Burlington and
Quincy, 76%; Chicago, Burlington
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New York Money Market

New York Money Market

New York, March 30.—Money on call
easy at 3½ per cent., last loan 3 per
cent., closed 3@3½ per cent. Prime
mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent.;
sterling exchange strong with actual
business in bankers' bills at 4 88½@
4.89 for demand and 4.87½@4.88 for
sixty days. Posted rates 4.88½ and
4.89½. Commercial bills, 487. Silver
certificates, 68½@68½. Barsilver, 68½.
Government bonds firm. State bonds
dull. Rallroad bonds strong. Petroleum
steady, closed 127 bid.

Ohicago Market.

Chicago Market.

Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, March 30.—The purchase of 4.000,000 bushels of short to-day by Pardride; helped to make prices erratic. The market closed near the lowest point for the day with a net loss of %@%c. Corn lost %c and oats %c. There was quite a decidedly break in provisions.

The leading futures ranged to-day as

follows.

Wheat, No. 2—March, opening, 62%; closing, 62; May, opening, 64, closing, 63%; June, opening, 64%, closing, 63%; June, opening, 64%, closing, 63%; July, opening, 64%, closing, 63%; May, opening, 29%, closing, 28%; May, opening, 30%, closing, 29%; July, opening, 30%, closing, 31%, closing, 31%.

Cate Ne. 2—March, opening, 1%, closing, 19%; May, opening, 19, closing, 19%; July, opening, 20%, closing, 19%; September, opening, 20%, closing, 19%; September, opening, 20%, closing, 20%, closing, 20%.

Mess pork, per bbl .- March, opening,

Mess pork, per bbl.—March, opening, 8.75, closing, 8.47%; May, opening, 8.85, closing, 8.57%; July, opening, 9.02, closing, 8.57%; July, opening, 9.02, closing, 8.77%.

Lard, per 100 lbs.—March, opening, 5.12%, closing, 5.10; July, opening, 5.17%, closing, 5.10; July, opening, 5.32%, closing, 5.25.

Shortribs, per 100 lbs.—March, opening, 4.72%, closing, 4.60; May, opening, 4.77%, closing, 4.65; July, opening, 4.87%, closing, 4.65; July, opening, 4.87%, closing, 4.75.

Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour nominal; winter patents, 3.50@ 3.80; winter straits, 3.00@3.50; spring patents, 3.40@3.60; spring straits, 2.60@2.90; bakers, 2.10@2.40. No. 2 spring wheat, 61%; No. 2 red, 65%@65%; No. 2 corn, 28%@28%; No. 2 corn, 28%@28%; No. 2 white, 19%; No. 3 white, 19%; No. 3 rye, 36; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, --; No. 4, ---; No. 1 flaxseed, 88%; prime timothy seed, 3.15; mess pork per bbl., 8.50@8.62%; lard per 100 lbs., 5.05; short ribs sides (loose) 5.60@ 5.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed) 4%@4%; short clear sides (boxed), 4%@4%; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, 4%; short clear sides (boxed), 4%@ 4%; whiskey distillers' finished goods, per gallon, 1.22; sugars, cut loaf, 6.00; granulated, 5.37; standard A. 5.25.

Cincinnati Produce Market. Cincinnati Produce Market.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30.—Flour steady; fancy, 3.25@3.50; family, 2.75@3.50. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 73. Receipts, 500; shipments, 500. Corn fairly active, firm; No. 2 mixed, 30%.

Oats weak, lower; No. 2 mixed, 21. Rye weak; No. 2, 40. Lard steady, 5.00. Bulk meats steady, 4.87%. Bacon barely steady, 5.75. Whiskey, quiet, steady; sales 540 barrels at 1.22. Butter firm; fancy Elgin creamery, 23: barely steady, sales 540 barrels at 1.32. steady; sales 540 barrels at 1.32. Butter firm; fancy Elgin creamery, 23; Ohio, 15@18; dairy, 11. Sugar firm; hard refined, 3%@515-16. Eggs weak, 8%c. Cheese steady, good to prime

Why not ride the "bicycle built like a watch?"

RAMONS Relief Cures Sick-Headache, Neuralgia, Cramps, Choiera Morbus Diarrhœa, &c. 25 cents for large bottle.

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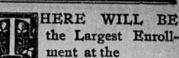
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Served at reasonable prices. The Table is always supplied with the best that is to be had in the markets.

SERVICE FIRST-CLASS.

The only Restaurant in the city with a separate Dining Room for Ladies. Meal Tickets, 21 Meals, \$4.

Monthly Board \$15. CATOGNI'S.



NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE



During the spring term this in stitution has ever known.

Public school teachers from various countles will be in attendance by April 1st.

EVERETT PERKINS,
Attorney-at-law and Commissiones
in Chancery,

Lock box 110, Rosnoke, Room 10, second Floor, Kirk Law Building.

Walnut & Jefferson.		College.		Vinton.		WestEnd.	
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S. W. JAMISON, President and General Manager

Na. W Norfolk: Western A.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 9, 1896. Westhound Leave Boanoke Daily.

imited) for Bristol, intermediate sta-tions and the South and West. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans and Memphis. Connects at Radford for Bluefield and Pocahontas.

Bluefield and Pocahontas.

4:35 p. m. the Chicago Express for Radford, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbus and Chicago.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus. Also for Pulaski, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and intermediate points.

Trains Artive at Roanoka.

Trains Arrive at Roanoke. From Norfolk 5:55 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.

Hagerstown 6:00 s. m.; 4:05 p. m. Winston 4:00 p. m. Bristol and the west 12:05 noon;

North and Eastbound, Leave Roancke Daily. 12:15 noon for Petersburg, Richmond

and Norfolk. and Noriols.

2:15 noon for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York.

11:55 p. m. for Richmond and Noriols.

Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Noriols

and Lynchburg to Blohmond.

11.55 p. m. Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington,
Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New
York, Pullman sleepers to Washing
ton, via Shenandosh Junction and

Baltimore and Ohio railroad
Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg
(Union station) daily 2:50 p. m. for
South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations
Winston-Salem Division-Leave Roanoke (Union station) daily 12:25 noon

noke (Union station) dally 12:25 noon and 8:00 a. m. dally, except Sunday (Campbell street station), for Rocky Mount, Martinaville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations.

For all additional information apply ticket office or to W. B. BEVILL, General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va. M. F. BEAGG

Traveling Passenger Agent.

ROANOKE STREET RAILWAY SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 10, 1896.